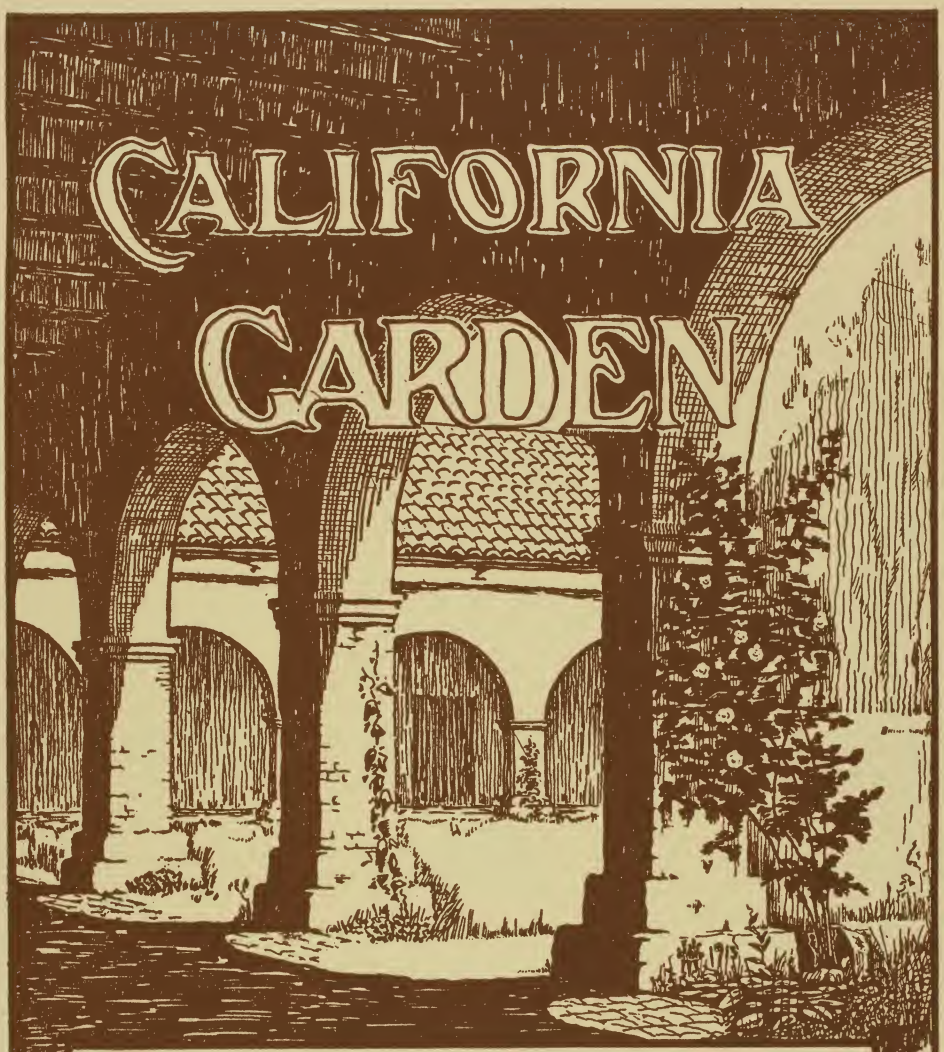

IN THIS NUMBER

PARK DEVELOPMENTS
IN CALIFORNIA
NOTES ON KENTIAS AND
OTHER PALMS

OCTOBER 1926 TEN CENTS

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The California Garden

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Park Developments in California

By J. G. Morley.

Cities in many sections of the United States are noted for their park systems and the wonderful development that has taken place during the past few years, notably New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and Minneapolis. These cities have spent millions to provide additional park areas and furnish funds for their development so that their citizens may have facilities for recreational enjoyment. The cities of California are now facing somewhat similar conditions. The large increase of population in the leading cities of the state creates an ever pressing need for large areas of land suitable for landscape development and recreational facilities developed to the fullest extent, and the cities of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Oakland, Long Beach and Santa Barbara are alive to this necessity and are providing accordingly.

On a recent visit to San Francisco inspecting the park system with the Superintendent of Parks, Mr. John MacLaren, it was a revelation to note the increased facilities that have been provided in recent years on newly acquired areas. These new properties are being rapidly developed, not only from a horticultural standpoint, but also in the recreational facilities afforded,—such as golf links, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, roque courts, bowling greens and children's playgrounds, and a very fine swimming pool and bath house along the shore at the southwestern limits of Golden Gate Park. The city has recently acquired five hundred acres for an additional park and plans are being made for its improvement. These accomplishments have not been done without a struggle for funds to carry them through. While San Francisco has been blessed with many generous citizens who have contributed money and also special features, such as Stow Lake, Huntington Falls, the children's playground in Golden Gate Park, etc., the city itself has been as generous as possible to its park system, of which Golden Gate Park is the outstanding feature. All these developments have taken place during the past forty-five years, at which time the funds were very meager, until today San Francisco with its increased population and far greater taxable value provides upwards of one million dollars per annum for its park system.

Los Angeles, likewise, has been in the same financial stress for many years, owing to lack of funds for its park system. Today, however, owing to the enormous increase of population and the increased taxable value of the city, the progress of the park system under the new charter amendments will rapidly provide ample means to place the park system of the city in the forefront of park developments for which new areas are being purchased, some donated and other acquired by the district assessment plan under the Mattoon Act, passed by the last Legislature. This year the income under the new law is over one million dollars,—this is in sharp contrast to the eighty thousand dollars provided twenty-one years ago.

San Diego is destined to be the third largest city in the state and is now going through the transitory period, the same as San Francisco and Los Angeles, and while funds for park purposes are very limited at the present time, we should not be discouraged. As the city increases in population, the taxable value will increase accordingly, which will provide money not only to develop Balboa Park to its fullest extent, but also the other park areas in the system throughout the city and additional areas, which from time to time will be added thereto.

Therefore, let us all take heart and preserve their integrity and guard against any further encroachments, especially upon Balboa Park, and follow the example of the peo- of San Francisco in their loyalty to Golden Gate Park, the gem of their city.

FALL FLOWER SHOW

By W. S. Merrill.

On Saturday and Sunday, September 11 and 12, the 20th Annual Fall Flower Show of the San Diego Floral Association, was held in Balboa Park. The Show was a pronounced success, despite the pessimists who predicted that our gardens would have little of merit for exhibition at that time.

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It was primarily a dahlia and zinnia show, these flowers giving the predominating note to our fall gardens. Dahlias of all classes were exhibited in great variety and of excellent quality. The professional classes were splendidly represented, but there were none of the large displays by amateurs such as have made our Fall Shows noteworthy in the past. Unfortunately, some of our best amateurs were conspicuous by their absence.

Zinnias were exhibited in abundance and some very good novelties were presented. Especially noticeable were the quilled zinnias and a vase of striped or zebra zinnias. The Naval Air Station at North Island, the largest exhibitors in the zinnia classes, showed wonderfully fine blooms, considering the date.

The Show was much too late for the asters, but a few good exhibits were made. Again the exhibit from North Island was the most comprehensive.

Two vine covered pergolas were filled by Mrs. Burnham and Mrs. Dornberger with exceptionally fine exhibits of lath house plants. Mrs. Burnham's rex begonias and Mrs. Dornberger's collection of ferns have never been surpassed at a San Diego Flower Show.

Johnson's Water Gardens, of Hynes, California, showed a beautiful little pool filled with a collection of rare water lilies in a great variety of shades. Miss Kate Sessions presented a rock garden, small, but showing the use of many desirable rock garden plants adapted to this climate, especially sedums, mesembryanthemums and other small succulents. Mr. Westergaard had a fine collection of decorative plants most attractively arranged; and there were several other large displays which were excellent.

But the most conspicuous exhibits were the two from the Naval Training Station and the Naval Air Station. The former was in the form of a tropical glen, with a stream and stone bridge, the towering, steep banks on either side being covered with a mass of trees, shrubs, plants and cut flowers, giving a true jungle effect. The exhibit of the Naval Air Station took the form of the wall-enclosed patio of a tile-roofed stucco cottage, with lawn, stepping stones and fountain, and an arrangement of shrubs, vines and flowers laid out with restraint and in most excellent taste.

Among the small exhibits there were many that were most interesting. First of all there were two ferns, in hanging baskets, exhibited by Major Miller of the Marine Base, that, for quality, came more nearly to absolute perfection than anything else in the building. A new, small pink dahlia ("Little Jewel") came in for considerable attention. A freak canna, with bloom clusters of entirely distinct colors, was unusual. There were many novelties shown, some excellent and worth trying out in our gardens. Noteworthy was an unusually large display of flowering vines, a class which usually receives scant attention at a flower show.

The thanks of the Floral Association, and of the general public as well, are due to the Board of Park Commissioners for their kindness in co-operating so generously with the Association, by helping to decorate the hall and by making noteworthy exhibits of the best that Balboa Park has to offer at this time of year.

Altogether, the Show was a decided credit to San Diego, and it is a pity that a larger number did not have the pleasure of visiting it. It is high time that the people of the city and county woke up to the fact that the Spring and Fall Shows of the San Diego Floral Association are among the notable Shows of the United States, and that they are decidedly worth attending.

ANNUAL FALL FLOWER SHOW PRIZE WINNERS

Section A—Open to Professionals

Best collection of decorative plants and flowers, arranged for effect in space 100 square feet: First, Rose Court Floral Company; trophy, Rose Court Floral Company.

Best collection of potted or boxed ferns: First, Crews & Peters.

Best specimen fern other than sword ferns: First, Crews & Peters.

Best display of begonias, grown in pots or boxes: First, Crews & Peters; trophy, Crews & Peters.

(Continued on Page 8)

NOTES ON KENTIAS AND OTHER PALMS

By K. O. Sessions.

The Kentia Forsteriana is quite common, growing in the open in San Diego, but elsewhere in California it must be in a protected and shady place—as its leaves are burned by the sun or frost.

It is the palm universally grown in pots for interior decoration. There is one block of it being grown on the slopes of Soledad at Pacific Beach—two large establishments in Los Angeles County—at Montebello and Sierra Madre. These places grow them in very shady lath houses and sell them in carload lots throughout the east. That they can be grown in the open here is a fine test for the San Diego Climatic conditions as to temperature—neither too hot or cold. The oldest specimens around here are as follows: In the Court of the Coronado Hotel, also on Coronado at Gen. M. O. Terry's residence are two K. Forsteriana and one K. Belmoreana, these are fine specimens. Also on the north side of the California Building in Balboa Park, between the Japanese Tea house and the glass house—there are fine specimens all these big Park specimens were moved only two and three years ago, out of tthe glass house where they had grown too large to remain. Palms can be moved more successfully when large, than trees, because of their many small roots. A tree has but a few main roots. From April to July is the best moving time when the warm weather is before them and not in the fall and winter when the weather is cool and wet. If only one or two palms are wanted in a small garden this variety is the best to plant.

There is another species, Kentia Belmoreana, with more plume like leaves, of slower growth and requiring in this climate one-half shade at least, it is not as desirable for general planting.

The oldest Kentia Forsterianas are bearing seed, from which plants are being grown locally. The seed planted by the large growers comes from the South Pacific's tropical Islands and is sold by the bushel.. On Lord Howe's Island they were found and described as late as 1872 and they are also known botanically as Howea Forsteriana and H. Belmoreana. That they are known botanically only for 54 years one is suprised at their great commercial value today. A good, new ornamental plant has much value besides botanical interest.

That this Kentia would be desirable for broad parking spaces, or planted inside property lines to shade the parking and paving spaces, I am very sure. A grove of them would be a particularly choice resting or picnic place—as soon as their stems had reached a height of 6 or 7 feet. The December 1925 number of the Geographic Magazine has a colored plate of cattle grazing in such a grove.

The Cocos Australia is a desirable palm for both dry and marine situations. The group of about 200 Erythea Brandegei palms in Balboa Park, on the slope northeast of the Rose garden, near Laurel street, is progressing well and is probably the youngest palm botanically in California, discovered about 1900—at Cape St. Lucas, Lower California, by T. S. Brandegei. With it in the same group are a few other plants of the only other Erytheas (both California species), E. Armata the blue fan and E. Edulis, the Guadaloupe Island fan palm. The blue fan is a particularly choice variety and deserving of more attention. The fine specimens at the northwest corner of Walnut and Front, the one at Gen. M. O. Terry's and the one in the Coronado Hotel Court are well worth a visit and when in bloom their beauty is greatly enhanced.

Palms planted in groups are much more beautiful and effective and there is no place better fitted for such planting than our Park.

The best landscape plantings in this age is through Central Europe, Great Britain and the oldest and largest and richest cities of the United States. All such localities cannot grow palms. It is too cold—so the trained Landscape Architects are not educated to their use and most of them do not like them because they do not know how to use them and their eyes and taste have not been cultivated by them.

Southern California, and San Diego in particular, has a climate that permits of a greater variety of palms than any other place, and a more general use of the best small growing palms will give San Diego an attractive feature that will be both interesting and beautiful.

Southern France and Italy cannot show specimens that even compare favorably with our youthful San Diego's product. Horticulturally San Diego has a very great future and more attention should be given this asset than it now receives.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAM

San Diego Floral Association, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1926.

Afternoon Meetings

November 2nd. A stroll through Mission Hills Gardens or a visit to the Kahn and Wangenheim Gardens.

December 7th. Exhibit and sale of Christmas wreaths and cone and berry bearing trees and shrubs. Talk on Church and House decorating.

Evening Meetings.

October 19. Wild Flowers of California by Mr. Robt. Kessler, illustrated by Mr. Harold Taylor, and exhibit of the Valentine paintings.

November 16th. Orchard and Kitchen Gardens. Deciduous Trees by Mr. Johnson, Citrus and Tropical Trees, by Mr. W. H. Sallmon. Vegetables and Berries.

December 21st. No meeting.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

OSTEOMELES SCHWERINAC

By Harry Johnson.

Some years ago we received a plant of this hardy shrub from the Department of Agriculture. If my memory serves me it was collected by the late Frank Meyer in western China while he was engaged in exploration work for the office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction.

The name is derived from the Greek and means a stone fruit. As a matter of fact it does belong to the Rosaceae but is related to the apples rather than to the peaches or other stone fruits. The genus is closely allied to that of Cotoneaster and Pyracantha but is easily distinguished by the pinnate leaves. According to Bailey it may be grafted on Cotoneaster. The shrub has proven itself to be well worth a place in the garden and is slowly finding its way into the nurseries where I have come across it now and then.

A rather graceful plant growing about five to six feet high, rounded and with slender, curving branches thickly beset with opposite, pinnate, deep green leaves. The corymbs of small white flowers are followed by purple-black tiny fruits. The flowers and fruit have no more than fair ornamental value but this lack is well offset by the pleasing habit of the bush itself. In texture it may be thought of as fine and so can be used in many locations where coarser material would be out of place. It seems to stand drought admirably and to thrive on hillsides and banks with average care being particularly useful because of its dark color and longevity. It would seem that for park or estate work it should have a decided value.

There are three species known and all are cultivated in Europe at least in the warmer regions for they are not hardy where the weather is severe. In Southern California we have two species the above and O. anthyllidifolia from the Hawaiian Islands, the latter fairly common and of no particular value except for its rather pretty silky-pubescent young leaves. It is upright with larger leaflets and none of the grace of its sister.

We have found O. Schwerinae to be fairly easy to propagate from cuttings though it is said that the seeds are slow to germinate.

ANYBODY CAN PLANT TREES

Maybe it was the devil or somebody else who has educated the public to believe they cannot plant trees, shrubs, etc. Whoever it was, to say the least, has done a great harm to the public. Learn how to plant things yourself, then teach your customers how easy it is, and this superstition about the mystery of planting things will soon disappear.—J .A. Y., in Seed World.

SWEET PEA INOCULATION

At a recent meeting of the Floral Association the inoculation of sweet pea seed with legume bacteria at the time of planting was advocated. Questions asked at that time and replies made indicated a certain lack of information concerning the general subject of legume bacteria and methods of inoculation.

The legume bacteria are minute organisms inhabiting cells or nodules on the roots of plants of the family Leguminosae, to which peas, beans, vetches, clovers, alfalfa, etc., belong. Their principal function is to collect nitrogen from the air and deposit it in the cells of root nodules, making nitrogen available for the growth of the plant and, through the final decay of the nitrogen inoculated roots, for the enriching of the soil.

Nitrogen is the most expensive of the elements we have to supply plants for their proper growth and when it can be obtained in part from the air through the good offices of the nitrogen fixing bacteria rather than by our having to supply it through the addition of hgh priced chemicals or manures, the advantages are obvious. Sweet peas and other legumes, therefore, if inoculated with bacteria and other conditions are normal, can be grown successfully on soils more or less deficient in the element nitrogen. On average soils with only a medium content of nitrogen this means a much better growth can be obtained if bacteria are present. When soils are already well supplied with nitrogen the bacteria restrict their absorption of atmospheric nitrogen and take it from the soil instead. Within certain limits the poorer the soil the more nitrogen will be taken from the air.

When soil has once been thoroughly inoculated with the bacteria all legumes of the same group can subsequently be grown therein without the necessity of re-inoculation. What is not generally understood, however, is that there are certain definite groups of legumes and that only within these groups will cross-inoculation occur. Thus the bacteria inhabiting the roots of alfalfa will not work on the roots of garden peas or beans nor will those normally found on peas and beans inoculate the clovers and vetches. If sweet peas are planted in a soil inoculated with alfalfa bacteria only, for instance, no nodules will be found on the sweet pea roots and no absorption of atmospheric nitrogen will take place until the peas are inoculated with their particular strain of bacteria. This distinction is important and must be borne in mind when one is buying commercial cultures of bacteria.

It is known that there are at least 11 and possibly 14, distinct groups of legumes, all true clovers forming one, other clovers and alfalfa a second, cowpeas, peanuts, acacias,

(Continued on Page 11)

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The October and Nov. Gardens

GARDEN REMINDERS

By Mary Matthews

Work in the garden should be carried on vigorously this month, summer days are over and the weather man promises us rain within a short time.

Use your judgment as regards watering if the days are cool and foggy, as they are apt to be, water will be best applied during the day time, if warm and dry then night is the best time. At this season the ground does not dry out so rapidly and less water is required.

If you let weeds, which will come up freely now, go to seed you are only storing up future trouble. They take the moisture and richness from the soil and cleaning up at this time of the year will save lots of work in the spring. This, as I have said before, is the time to plant, and separate clumps of your favorites. When planting at this time of the year the plants get their roots well estabished and as a consequence give better and earlier blooms.

When summer blooms are past pull them out and get your ground ready to do the good work again by adding fertilizer, and in most cases a sprinkling of lime, both well worked in will restore the soil to most of its former vigor. If you have any wood ashes from where you have burned weeds, refuse, etc., they are a good thing to work round the roses, shrubs, fruit trees, etc.

Seeds of candytuft, poppies, cornflower, snap dragons, larkspurs and nemesia, can all be sown now to good advantage. In regard to the last two named subjects I would like to voice an opinion, contrary to rule I know, that is that the modern type of annual larkspur is just as handsome as the delphinium or perennial larkspur, much easier grown, gives a greater variety of color, and some of the new blues are just as good as in the delphiniums—likewise the newer nemesias can never compare to the old phlox Drummondi which has been pushed aside by the growers of nemesia, the phlox has a greater range of colors, is easily grown, transplants very readily, and has a long season of bloom. A neighbor of mine had a bed of it in full bloom in the spring, it is still a joy to see, while her nemesia was beautiful for a few weeks, it is now gone. So many of our old favorites are being pushed to the wall by the newer things that one wants to make a plea for them every now and then.

(Continued on Page 9)

THE GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

The longer nights and cooler temperature give notice that, we must hurry up work in the garden before the ground becomes cold, with consequent slower germination of seed and growth of plants.

In the vegetable garden keep up a uniform moisture and cultivation, looking carefully to the young growth, and taking care that snails and slugs, aphids and bugs do not get there before you!

Continue the planting of al hardy vegetables and prepare your ground by deep digging and fertilizing for your strawberry bed and rhubarb patch, which can go in after the middle of the month.. October is also a capital month to renew the old lawn, which is now beginning to look shabby and off color. The principal reason for this is the approaching dormant season for the Bermuda grass, which infests most of our lawns, after the first year or two. The best treatment for this is a thorough raking of the surface of the lawn, sowing of some White Clover seed and the application of fertilizer.

There are several different kinds of Bermuda grass rakes on the market that are particularly adapted to this work, as they cut the runners off and at the same time leave a shallow seed bed, without going deep enough to damage the underlying sod; or you can use an ordinary strong garden rake, raking from different directions and pulling or cutting off the runners.. You then give the ground a good soaking and seed it over with White Clover, using about one pound to 200 square feet (10x20) and then give it a good application of pulverized sheep manure, or peat humus and a good commercial fertilizer combined. If the surface of the lawn is hard and difficult to penetrate a sack of gypsum will help a lot. Sprinkle thoroughly once a day and in two or three weeks' time there will be a wonderful improvement in the appearance of your lawn, and after a while the young clover will take away that old shabby look and your lawn will look almost as good as new for another year.

If you should decide on having a new lawn on the same ground, be sure to spade the ground thoroughly two or three times, at intervals of at least two or three weeks apart, going thoroughly after the Bermuda at each spading, and giving time for the germination

(Continued on Page 11)

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The California Garden

Editor
R. R. McLean
Associate Editors
Miss Mary Matthews
Alfred D. Robinson

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EDITORIAL

STATE FAIR. Undoubtedly the outstanding event in the year from an agricultural and horticultural point of view, is the great California State Fair at Sacramento. This year it was held September 4th to 11th. Here were gathered for competitive display fruits, grains, field crops and vegetables in bewildering variety and abundance; the finest animals in the west, if not of the entire country, dairy and beef cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, goats, pigeons, chickens, rabbits and what not, the exhibit pens and buildings covering many acres.

The horticultural building was particularly attractive, nearly one-half of the 58 counties of the state being represented therein by displays of their choicest products. San Diego County was well to the front in the matter of variety and excellence of her products shown, receiving a total of 47 prizes, many of them firsts. Altogether the State Fair of 1926 was a worthy exhibition of the inexhaustible resources of a great state.

One feature in particular appealed to the writer in connection with the horticultural exhibits. Those that were tastefully decorated with shrubbery, flowers or greenery of some sort were apparently, consciously or unconsciously, the most pleasing to the throngs of visitors. The use of floral and arboreal material was emphasized at this Fair more, perhaps, than at any previous one the writer has attended. Illustrating the value placed upon floral decorations here it may be mentioned that at the main entrance to the horticultural building there was erected by the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce a large flower decorated kiosk bearing this inscription, "This Kiosk Erected as a Tribute to the Flowers of California", and on the reverse side "Flowers Are the Breath of the Creator".

BEAUTIFUL ELMS. Sacramento has beautiful trees. Whatever may be said of the old style, and in some cases poorly cared for, residences that line the principal streets near the business section of town, for after all Sacramento is one of our oldest California cities, it is nevertheless true that the trees on these same streets are hard to duplicate anywhere. Great elms of almost twice the girth that eastern grown trees of the same age can boast of, line these streets on both sides, meeting at the tops and forming a perfect protection from the heat of the sun. One does not soon forget the grateful shade furnished by these wonderful elms, nor the beautifu picture they make.

No matter how loyal to his own city a San Diegan may be, it is with a pang of real envy that the tree lover on his travels notes the magnificent trees of northern and central California. The trees of such places as Sacramento, San Mateo, Burlingame and a host of other places live in one's memory a long time.

San Diego is in many ways a modern city. Most of the new homes being built are attractive in design and best of all are homelike in appearance and fact. But these new homes can never have the proper setting until trees are planted in connection therewith. Shrubbery is desirable and to a certain extent necessary, but trees are vital. No subdivision ought ever to be accepted by the city or county authorities that has not sufficient width of parkway in which to plant trees.

ELM TREES MENACED. It seems a pity that all living things have to fight for existence. An inanimate object such as a building may be torn down today and rebuilt tomorrow, but a beautiful tree once destroyed cannot be replaced short of many years. Under normal conditions a tree will successfully resist all sorts of disease and insect pests, wind and weather, rain and drought for scores or hundreds of years. But at the last it may fall before the onslaught of some seemingly insignificant insect that has suddenly appeared from other lands, or some disease that in itself does not seem of much importance.

Two major insect enemies of elms, both of them quite fatal unless checked in time, are recorded in this country. One, the gypsy

moth, is found in the eastern states. The other, the imported elm leaf beetle, is found along the Atlantic coast in the middle west and lately in Central California. In Fresno and vicinity it is now firmly established and is already doing much damage to elms. If systematic spraying operations are not continued from year to year and the insect continues its work of devastation, it seems probable that these fine old trees cannot long survive. The beetles are strong fliers and will undoubtdly find their way from town to town until most of the elm growing sections in the San Joaquin Valley, and beyond, are infested.

An economic entomologist, who must continally be on the alert to combat these and similar pests day in and day out, often longs for the place "where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt".

SERVICE TO READERS: In order that the California Garden may be of practical service to its readers in the matter of insect pest and plant disease problems, the Editor wishes to state that he will, to the best of his ability, answer through the columns of the magazine any questions submitted with reference to these topics. If the answer should require haste it will be given by mail. All questions should be in by the 25th of the month.

Planting and other garden problems may be submitted also, and if the Editor cannot answer himself he will get the best advice obtainable and pass it on.

Address communications to R. R. McLean, County Horticultural Commissioner, Court House, San Diego.

OCTOBER WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Dean Blake.

Normally, October ushers in many changes in the conditions that go to make up our weather. There is a decrease in the number of cloudy nights and mornings; the visibility increases markedly; cooler nights prevail and during the day the temperature is remarkably mild and pleasant. At times, though, a warm wave may overspread the district, and the mercury may rise to 90 degrees or even higher, but as a general rule, the daily maximum ranges a little above or below 70 degrees.

It is a little early in the season for heavy rain or severe wind storms, and, except in rare cases, light local showers only may be expected. In many years the average number of days with rain during the month has been but three.

The highest temperature over recorded in San Diego during October was 96; the lowest 44. The average rainfall is 0.37 inches. The percentage of sunshine runs about 73, or 258 out of a possible 352 hours, and there are 18 clear, 9 partly cloudy and 4 cloudy days in an average month.

RECOGNITION OF A PUBLC SERVANT

The "John McLaren Park"

Advocating that the new 550-acre park in the Mission district be named in honor of John McLaren, creator and for more than forty years Superintendent of Golden Gate Park, the Merchants' Association of the Portola district recently presented a letter to the Board of Supervisors strongly recommending the same.—News Item.

"The evil that men do
Lives after them;
The good is oft
Interred with their bones,"
Wrote mighty Shakespeare
Long and long ago,
And this too often's true;
But when John McLaren
Goes to his reward,
Some lengthy day from now,
Not only will there be
No evil to live after him,
But also there will be
A mighty store of good
Left here behind him.
Forests he'll leave
Where sand dunes rolled,
And quiet paths beneath;
And there are flowers
In massed beauty
Where was desolation;
The gracious green of grass
Where parched hills laid,
And little birds to sing
Where sandhill cranes
Were wont to settle.
Gardens have bloomed
Where feet of him have trod
And roses grow red
Where he touched earth
With skillful plans
No man or woman
Of all San Francisco
But is better far
For all the beauty
He created for them
In the great park
That borders on the sea,
And it is well
That those who know him
And know his works
Should seek to name
This new park for him,
So that those who come
To follow us
Shall see it graven
In the lasting monument
Of grass and trees
In the great new park
And ever-blooming flowers
In the Mission district.
—"Scotty" in S. F. Chronicle.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

FLOWER SHOW PRIZE WINNERS

(Continued from Page 2)

Best vase, basket or other arrangement of Zinnias: First, Thomas McLoughlin; second, Grace Robinson.

Best arranged basket of flowers by professionals: First, Frank M. Warner Company; second, Rose Court Floral Company; trophy, Frank M. Warner Company, Chula Vista.

Best civic or service display of plants and flowers, quality and arrangement to be main points: First, Naval Air Station; second, Naval Training Station.

Class 15½, Bulbs—First prize, Frank M. Warner Company.

Section B—For Amateurs

Best garden display from 50-ft. lot: First, Mrs. Hans Peters; trophy, Mrs. Hans Peters, 4057 First.

Best garden display from over 50-foot lot: First, Mrs. F. S. Callender; trophy, Mrs. F. S. Callender, National City.

Class 15c, Rock Gardens, first prize, K. O. Sessions.

Best collection of asters, single type: First, type: First, Mrs. Frank Myers.

Best collection asters, Cregoe type: First, Roosevelt Junior High School.

Best collection of asters, Victoria type: First, Mrs. Frank Myers.

Best collection of asters, single type: First, Mrs. F. Myers.

Best vase of asters, any variety, 25 blooms: First, Mrs. DeGuise; second, Mrs. A. Adderly.

Aster sweepstakes, Mrs. Frank Myers.

Best arranged basket of flowers: First, Mrs. John Bakkers; second, Mrs. A. Adderly; third, Mrs. E. Strahlmann.

Best collection of gladiolus, open to all: First, Sunny Lake Farms.

Best display of African marigolds: First, Naval Air Station; second, Mrs. Harry Fisher.

Best display of French marigolds: First, Naval Air Station; second Mrs. E. W. Delacour.

Best collection of perennials: First, Irene Philbrook.

Best collection of zinnias: First, Mrs. A. Adderly; second, Mrs. D. F. Harness; third, Mrs. F. S. Callender; trophy, Mrs. A. Adderly.

Best 6 blooms zinnias, red or red shades: First, Naval Air Station; second, Naval Air Station.

Best 6 blooms zinnias, white or white shades: First, Naval Air Station; second, Naval Air Station.

Best 6 blooms zinnias, pink or pink shades: First, Naval Air Station; second, Greenwood Memorial Park.

Best 6 blooms zinnias, orange or orange shades: First Naval Air Station; second Naval Air Station.

Best 6 blooms zinnias, yellow or yellow shades: First, Mrs. F. S. Callender; second, Naval Air Station.

Best 6 blooms zinnias, lavender or lavender shades: First, Mrs. A. Adderly; second, Naval Air Station.

Best 6 blooms zinnias, any other color: First, Naval Air Station; second, Naval Air Station.

Best 6 blooms zinnias, Picotte type: First, Naval Air Station; second, Mrs. R. C. Rutan.

Best 25 blooms mixed zinnias, small Mexican: First, Miss May Collier.

Best collection Liliput zinnias: First, Mrs. DeGuise; second, Mrs. D. F. Harness.

Zinnias sweepstakes, Naval Air Station.

Best arranged vase or bowl of zinnias, greenery allowed: First, Mrs. R. C. Rutan; second, Mrs. John Bakkers.

Best arranged basket of zinnias, greenery allowed: First, Mrs. Daugherty; second, Mrs. R. C. Rutan.

Class 42b.—Best display one variety annual, first prize, Naval Air Station.

Best one specimen fibrous begonia: First, Mrs. Charles Williams; second, Mrs. Mary A. Greer.

Best display potted fibrous begonias: First, Mrs. E. L. Dornbeyer.

Best one specimen tuberous begonia; First, Mrs. E. J. Daly.

Best collection Rex begonia grown in pots or other receptacle: First, Mrs. John Burnham; second, Mrs. E. L. Dornberger; trophy, Mrs. John Burnham.

Best one specimen Rex begonia grown in pot or other receptacle: First, Mrs. E. J. Daly.

Best specimen Rex begonia, San Diego seedling, open to all: First, Mrs. E. J. Daly.

Best specimen Maidenhair Fern: First, Colonel Ells B. Miller; second, Mrs. E. L. Dornberger.

Best specimen fern other than Maidenhair: First, Mrs. E. L. Dornberger.

Best collection of ferns: First, Mrs. E. L. Dornberger.

Best fern hanging basket: First, Colonel Ellis B. Miller.

Best hanging basket other than fern: First, Mrs. Mary A. Greer.

Best flowering vine (must be in flower): First, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelen; second, Mrs. Hans Peters; third, Mrs. Josephine Vacher.

Best collection of cut sprays, flowering trees or shrubs: First, Mr. and Mrs. E. Thelen.

Best collection berried shrubs (cut sprays or in pots): First, Naval Air Station.

Best collection bamboo and grasses: First, Naval Air Station; second, Mrs. Mary A. Greer.

Best new flower or plant not before exhibited: First, Mrs. D. F. Harness; second, Miss Irene Phillbrook; award of merit, Miss Mary Matthews.

Best dining table decoration; First, Miss Alice Greer; second, Mrs. W. H. Hutchings; third, Mrs. L. A. Ellis; special, Mrs. E. W. Delacour; trophy, Miss Alice Greer.

Dahlias—Professionals

Best general display arranged for effect, potted plants and foliage allowed for embellishment: First, Fairview Dahlia Gardens; scond, Thomas F. McLoughlin; trophy, Fairview Dahlia Gardens.

Best 12 blooms hybrid cactus, 1 or more varieties: First, Fairview Dahlia Gardens.

Best 12 blooms decorative, 1 or more varieties: First, Fairview Dahlia Gardens.

Best 12 blooms of fancy variegated, 1 or more varieties: First, Fairview Dahlia Gardens.

Best 2 blooms show, 1 or more varieties: First, Fairview Dahlia Gardens; trophy, Fairview Dahlia Gardens.

Best collection peony flowered, 1 bloom each variety: First, Fairview Dahlia Gardens.

Best collection fancy or variegated, 1 bloom each variety: First, Fairview Dahlia Gardens.

Best collection peony flowered, 1 bloom each varety: First, Fairview Dahlia Gardens.

Best collection pom pom, 3 blooms each variety: First, Fairview Dahlia Gardens.

Best established three-year-old seedling: First, Thomas F. McLoughlin.

Best collection unregistered seedlings: First, Thomas F. McLoughlin.

Best 1925 seedling: First, Fairview Dahlia Gardens; second, Miller Bushway; third, Tommy Getz.

Best 1926 seedling: First, Mr. A. Adderly; second, Mr. H. Lodge; third, W. B. Gutteron.

One best bloom exhibited at show, stem and foliage considered: First, Frank M. Warner Company; second, Mr. A. Adderly; trophy, Frank M. Warner, Chula Vsta.

Smallest perfect pom pom dahlia: First, Tommy Getz; second, Fairview Dahlia Gardons; third, Tommy Getz.

Most artistic basket of dahlias in show, use of other foliage permitted: First, Fairview Dahlia Gardens; second, Thomas McLoughlin; trophy, Fairviw Dahlia Gardens, Chula Vista.

Most artistic basket of pom poms in show, use of other foliage permitted: First, Thomas F. McLoughlin; second, Fairview Dahlia Gardens.

Dahlia cup for best 6 blooms, 1 bloom each of 6 classes, 1 bloom only in each vase: First Thomas F. McLoughlin; trophy, Thomas F. McLoughlin, Encinitas.

Best 6 blooms, 6 varieties California introductions. (Gold Medal Dahlia Society of California); First, Thomas F. McLoughlin; second, Fairviw Dahlia Gardens; trophy Thomas F. McLoughlin, Encinitas.

Dahlias—Amateurs

Best collection of dahlias, 1 of each variety. Prize competitive cup to be won for three years: First, Mrs. W. H. Hutchings; second, Mrs. Erskine J. Campbell; third, W. B. Gutteron; trophy, Mrs. W. H. Hutchings, 4056 First.

Best 6 blooms cactus, 1 or more varieties: First, Mrs. R .C. Easton.

Best 6 blooms hybrid cactus, 1 or more varieties: First, H. Lodge.

Best 6 blooms decorative, 1 or more varieties: First, A. Adderly; second, Mrs. L. G. Nesmith.

Best 6 blooms, fancy or variegated, 1 or more varieties: First, Mrs. K. L. Hatheway.

Best 6 blooms peony, 1 or more varieties: First, A. Adderly.

Best 6 blooms pom pom, 1 or more varieties: First, W. H. Hutchings.

Best 6 blooms, show, 1 or more varieties: First, Tommy Getz.

Best 6 blooms semi-double or duplex, 1 or more varieties: First, Mrs. L. G. Nesmith.

Best collection decorative, 1 bloom each variety: First, A. Adderly; second, Mrs. K. L. Hatheway.

Best collection pom poms, 3 blooms each variety; First, Mrs. F. A. Scripps; second, A. Adderly.

Best dahlia exhibted by amateur: First, H. Hodge; second, W. B. Gutteron; third, Mrs. Hans Peters; trophy, H. Lodge, 2239 33rd street.

Best artistic basket of dahlias, use of other foliage permitted: First, Mrs. F. M. White; second, W. B. Gutteron; trophy, Mrs. F. M. White, 206 Upas.

Best artistic basket of pom poms, use of other foliage permitted: First, Mrs. W. H. Hutchings; second, W. B. Gutteron; trophy, Mrs. W. H. Hutchings, 4056 First.

Best vase or bowl of dahlias: First, Mrs. E. S. Gonzales; second, Mrs. R. C. Rutan; special, Harris Seed Company; special, Park Board.

GARDEN REMINDERS

(Continued from Page 5)

October is the month for bulb planting in generous lots, all of the Holland bulbs are available now. I notice a great many of Eastern dealers offer "Holland bulbs grown in America" and most of the larger firms have established bulb farms in wherever they consider a desirable locality. This county has proven very favorable for the growing of Anemones and ranunculus, also gladiolius, especially what is known as "Baby Glads" or early blooming. These cannot be grown outside except in the warmer sections of the country. Narcissus should go in at once. Tulips can be planted as late as December, that is the Darwins and the cottage tulip.

JULY MEETING

On Tuesday, July 27th, the Floral Association had the pleasure of visiting ROSECROFT, the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Robinson, on Point Loma.

To have the opportunity of seeing the wonful collection of begonias and other plants in the Rosecroft Lath House is, indeed, a great privilege, and the occasion drew a large number of visitors.

Mr. Robinson's collection of begonias, comprising such types as Fibrous, Rex, Tuberous and Hanging Basket, is undoubtedly the finest in the world.

The Lath House and gardens were given over to the association from two to five o'clock, and the genial host spent no pains in having his guests enjoy the wonderful display. It is safe to say that the only regret of the afternoon was had by those who did not go.

A. S. HILL, Secretary.

Note Through an oversight, this report did not appear in the "Garden" following that meeting—hence its delayed appearance in issue.

SEPTEMBER MEETING

On Tuesday, September 21st, the Floral Assocation held its regular monthly meeting in the Floral Building, in Balboa Park.

In calling the meeting to order, the President, Mrs. Mary A. Greer, repeated her plea made at former meetings for specimens of plants, etc., for informal exhibition.

A most interesting and instructive article on the Chrysanthemum Show will be postponed for about two weeks, owing to the lateness of flowering period. The date will be announced through the newspapers. It will be of interest to readers of the "Garden' to know that Mr. Erskine Campbell. whose chrysanthemums are of unusual excellence, will exhibit at this show.

The next regular meeting will be held October 19th—the subject for the evening being Wild Flowers.

The chairman took advantage of the occasion to thank all those who took part in the fall flower show and contributed towards its success.

A most interesting and instructive article on Rock Gardens, written by Miss Grace Robinson of La Jolla, was then read by Mr. Merrill. As the full text of this paper will be printed in a subsequent issue of the "Garden", no report of its contents will be made at this time; suffice it to say that subscribers have a real treat coming to them, and lovers of rock gardens will find many hints and suggestions to follow in their efforts in that direction.

Mr. Merrill, who is also an authority on rock gardens, then made a few personal remarks on the subject, and told of his experience in that phase of gardening. That his talk was full of interest was manifested by the attention he received and the applause which followed.

Coffee and cookies were then served and this part of the evening's entertainment seemed to claim the attention of those present in a fashion which evidenced keen appreciation and enjoyment.

A. S. HILL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers to the "Garden" are requested to examine the notation on the magaine, which shows the date to which last paid; and all who are in arrears are urged to send in their subscriptions, as it takes money to run the magazine.

In line with the present day endeavor to reduce the cost of production to a minimum and in order to save the cost of postage, no receipts for money paid in to the association will be sent, unless specifically requested by the subscriber or member.

In the case of check payments, the canceled check serves as a receipt; and for payments in currency, the notation on the magazine is an acknowledgement of the receipt of payment. There may be cases, however, where the money is received too late to have change made in the mailing list. In such case it will apear in the next issue.

A. S. HILL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF TWENTIETH ANNUAL FALL FLOWER SHOW

Gate Receipts		$544.95
Expenses—		
Trophies	$133.60	
City Park Dept.		
Trucking	$25.00	
Labor	90.00	
Rental	54.00	
Total		169.00
Judges	20.00	
Muslin for table covers	11.85	
Ribbons	4.50	
Clerk's supplies	.50	
Hand printing certificates	4.20	
Publicity	25.00	
Advertising, Union-Tribune	22.00	
Advertising, Sun	6.00	
Printing certificates	20.50	
Printing ribbons	4.00	
Printing class cards, etc.	20.00	
Total	$441.15	
Balance		$103.80

The Board of Directors wishes to thank the class chairman, the clerks, the general workers, the exhibitors and all those who gave so freely of their time and efforts during the show thus helping the twentieth annual fall flower show to attain the usual standard of

success. Without the volunteer help of our many faithful helpers and friends the shows would faint by the wayside or never materialie.—M. A. G.

NOTICE IMPORTANT

Will the exhibitor registering from Sunnylake Farm during the last show please send his address to 2972 First Street, or 'phone Hill. 1550-J. His certificate is waiting to be mailed on account of lack of address.

THE GARDEN

(Continued from Page 5)

of all wild seeds in the ground, otherwise you will be disappointed in the result. You cannot hurry the work of making a new lawn on the same ground that you had the old one, and make a satisfactory new lawn.

Speaking of fertilizers and soil builders, while peat humus has no doubt been on the market for a long time, it is only recently that it has been available in large or small quantities in San Diego, and it is undoubtedly one of the best soil builders that can be used. Most of our soil is deficient in humus or decayed vegetable matter, that element in the soil which is the home of bacteria, that holds the moisture in the soil and gives it that texture which makes it a positive pleasure to touch it or work it up, a texture and lightness that is conspicuous by its absence in most of our San Diego soils unless it has been put there by the gardener.

A good commercial fertilizer used along with peat humus would be a capital combination for the lawn or garden, or pulverized sheep manure, put up here under the name of Groz-It, used one part peat humus and one part Groz-It would be very fine for any use. A little humus used along the seed row is a wonderful help in holding the moisture and starting the germination of seed.

With a nice rain starting at this writing conditions for working in the garden look encouraging, and the combination of soft air and rain should boost all the young plantings. So do not fail to take advantage of these favorable conditions and finish up the seeding of annuals and perennials in the flower garden and continue the planting of bulbs.

Narcissus bulbs being now a home product since the embargo went into effect, have been on the market for some time and the Tulips and Hyacinths should arrive any day now, and there are a host of the smaller bulbs ready for planting. By the way, if you are troubled with damping off of young plants, try a bottle of Qua-Sul for soil treatment and spraying of young plants. Mr. A. D. Robinson of Point Loma says it is "the best ever" and it has given him almost at 100% in his seedling begonias, where before his losses were always very heavy.

THE GRAY GOOSE SAYS

"Oh, the bonnie, bonnie broom, and the heather, purple—" Yes, yes, I will turn off "that noise"—as a certain four-year-old calls the radio—and tell you why I commit hilarious honks.

Once there was a rose bed bounded on the north by citrus trees, west by a date palm, south by noble camphors and east by a squatty palm that thinks it is a hen and chckens. Just imagine what those roots say to each other about their riparian water rights to a scanty rainfall and erratic irrigation. They stop for no compromise. The ones with the strongest pull and the quickest action get the water.

You know most all roses are aristocratic to the Nth degree. No matter how thorny and belligerent above ground, they refuse to mingle and fight with the hoi polloi below, So in spite of much petting and palaver, each bush of a rose first turned up its nose and then its toes. They were replaced by various plants that twinkled for a brief season, then had to be raked away to join the other star dust.

At last we consulted the godmother of our gardens. She is the one you all know, who not only willngly, but enthusiastically and joyfully tells us just what to do. Now we have an array of sedums and thick leaved and creeping plants with heather and broom which we hope will make that desert rejoice.

"Oh the bonnie broom and heather, how they grow in peace together, never minding any weather, tra la la!"

SWEET PEA INOCULATION

(Continued from Page 4)

etc., a third, garden and field peas, vetches, sweet peas, lentils, etc., a fourth and so on.

Now as to the method of inoculation. If one does not care to go to the trouble of securing soil from gardens already inoculated, as indicated by nodules on the roots of legumes growing therein, with the particular strain desired, the commercial cultures present the easiest method. They should be prepared in accordance with directions furnished. If inoculated soil from another garden or field is obtained, it can be placed in a pail or tub and mixed thoroughly with 2 or 3 times its volume of water. Agitate vigorously several times a day for a day or so, then allow to settle and dip or drain off the water. The seed to be inoculated may be dipped (in a cloth or sack) in this liquid for about 10 minutes and then be spread out to dry, in the shade. When dry plant as soon as possible.

Where only a relatively small amount of seed is to be treated, soil from inoculated gardens or fields may be mixed directly with it as it is planted.

R. R. McLEAN.

LATH HOUSE MATTERS

By Alfred D. Robinson.

I am thinking of house cleaning. I can look forward to the time when I may safely banish all those accumulated catalogues and prices lists from the top of my desk where they form an unsightly mass, wedged in between Bailey's Encyclopedia and John McLarens gardening in California. I cannot account for this habit of storing up the fictional works of seed houses and nurserymen, I know all the time that I shall never use the great majority of them, but I cannot help it, I have always done it in spite of my wife, who dislikes the resulting disorder, and my children who desire to cut out the colored pictures, but probably most of my readers do the same unaccoutable thing. I have, however, steeled myself to a thorough house cleaning once a year.

I did not intend to say anything about catalogues, but was thinking of the vines and other growths on the top of my lath house and working up nerve to take them off within the next month. My visitors continually wail, Oh when will my lath house get grown up and covered with vines like yours? I am now prepared to reply I hope for your sake, Never. A vital part of the contained health of a lathhouse is a free passage for sun and rain during the brief time the sun is uncertain and the rain in similar cases, there is nothing more certain than that it won't rain for the greater part of the year. Our average rains don't penetrate a thick growth and are deflected by a light one. With the exception of the Wistaria and Bignonia Violacea, both suspended inside, I shall take off all growth from the top of my lath house, knowing that before the summer comes most of it will be back again, but clean. I suspect that these top growths with their accumulation of dead leaves are the pet resort of spiders, scale and other bugs of immoral bent, I might say I know it.

I have had my lath house floor quite thickly covered with plants in boxes and pots, and these I am moving out as much as possible. I shall also prune ferns quite closely and the Begonias that are planted in the ground. Formerly I have discussed this pruning of Begonias but perhaps again should run through the technic. Begonias, like roses, bloom on the new growth and the valuable parts of the big growers are those canes that still show freshness not necessarily greenness, for the very green ones are immature and may not go through the winter. There will, however, be a certain amount of real old wood, rough in the bark, shrunken to a hard twig like consistency, I realize this is badly expressed, but cannot improve on it just now, and this has outlived its usefulness and should be removed close to the ground. In old plants considerable of this hard wood and also dead will be found in the spreading top. Here and there will be a plant the whole of which is evidently aweary and wanting to quit, help it to do so by digging it up. This pruning is merely to let in rain and sun and is not to be as radical as the spring pruning. The Begonia nut is a different kind of a nut to any other, he will not let go of that ancient fallacy, that while there is life there is hope, he nurses and fusses over more cripples than any other plant specialist and in saying this I am trying to help myself as well as you to get a graveyard and keep it busy. Lately a visiting nut asked concerning a lot of pots, off in one corner, in which languished a various assortment of unhappy stems, some but few showing feeble efforts to make leaves. He said, What are these? I replied, a lot of cripples I shall throw away when I have time and sand enough; and then he said, I should like to be around when you do it, meaning he would take my place as nurse to those things that only asked to be allowed to die in peace. It is asking a good deal of a victim of Begoniaitis to throw away anything, so as an alternative is suggested, plant in the ground and forget, this is the ultimate test. My own experience does not give a firm foundation for belief in a specific Begonia disease but here and there a plant will show something akin to consumption, a wasting quality, a gradual downhill passing punctured with flashes of life. The Rexes are peculiarly affected thus, and when it happens sanity says throw them away, but when did sanity rule with a real enthusiast? When we get perfectly sane we shall be most uninteresting to others and ourselves, ask any young person of either sex about it.

I shall now pass this house cleaning question for I find myself about to give reasons for keeping the things I have told you to throw away.

The last month has been mighty interesting and I am further involved in Begonia Nomenclature. Two authorities, real ones have been down and inspected me. Sessilifolia they looked at, smelled and tasted and pronounced Luxurians, and you will perhaps remember this was its name in Europe when K. O. Sessions made its acquaintance and I shall so accept, and hope that no other will appear, at least this year, to change it again, the plant is growing well and I don't want it disturbed. The shiny leaved upright grower, remindful of the Verschafelti, which came as seed from Mexico to Miss Sessions described at "Beautiful Begonia Species, on moist shaded rocks,

flower white"—was identified as Vitifolia. This is now growing finely making a firm stem and branching freely. Our old Luxuriant, the velvety leaved small grower with greenish white clusters, was renamed Olbia, however Olbia is thus described in Bailey "leaves, lobed hairy and olivegreen above, smooth and red beneath," and our plant has very smooth upper leaves. Bailey may not be infallible where Begonias are concerned. but so far he is the only available printed guide.

Some one must get out a Begonia book and standardize names if for no other reason so that I can get a list.

The last week seed has been maturing in good shape and the Rexes are throwing a lot of bloom. Seedlings from Ricinafolia, the huge leaved variety, are now showing individuality, in fifty of them there are no two alike, leaves colored from light green to almost black and many very spottted, in shape they vary from the type to long serrated ones. I am of the opinion, just a mild one, that this plant does not self fertilize but as the seed-parent blossomed among a host of other kinds it was variously crossed. This I argue from the astonishing variation in the seedlings and also from the fact that only a few pods, among thousands, held on to mature their seed. This sort must not be confounded with what the Eastern States calls Ricinafolia which has almost black leaves striped with green and is commonly known there as the Star Begonia.

The Martiana hybrids of last season have made but poor progress, three reds have bloomed and seed fertilized with regular red tuberous has been collected for further experiment. At present there is no cause for excessive jubilation.

As a final bit of advice just as a commencing hint, clean out your lath house, get the soil as exposed as possible to rain and air and don't put any fertilizer or mulch or anything on it till February or March, especially don't put on leaves, further leaves from the lath house plants themselves are a danger on the ground they may well contain colonies in embryo of bugs. We may as well face the fact that red spider was bad this year and our lath houses need help against the little red devil. I have tried Volck one part to a hundred of water with the addition of Black Leaf 40 a teaspoonful to a gallon and am pleased with the result as far as I have gone, it did not injure blooms or foliage and it corpsed a lot of things that wanted corpsing.

ROADSIDE PLANTING BEST DONE BY COMMUNITY EFFORT

Suitable tree planting along public highways, which greatly enhances their appearance and comfort, is most satisfactorily done by the community as a whole rather than by individuals, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Interest in county highways in the United States has increased rapidly during the last few years. The greater interest in rural roads is due largely to the growing automobile traffic, a large part of which is pleasure driving in which the most beautiful routes are naturally sought.

While a few states have good laws providing for planting, the remainder have either indifferent ones or none at all, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1481-F, "Planting the Roadside,' just issued.

The traveling public has as much interest in the appearance of the road as a whole as the adjoining property holder. Furthermore, it is usually difficult to get each property holder to approve and act on a given plan. For these reasons, says the department, it is best to place the planting and subsequent care of roadside trees in the hands of a public body representing some such division as the state, county, town, township, or parish, rather than smaller units.

Because of the intimate relationship between road construction and maintenance and the upkeep of the roadside, the closest cooperation between the highway department and those having the trees in charge is needed.

Suggestions relative to planning for the trees, planting and spacing them kinds to plant, pruning, arrangements of shrubs and perennials, and other phases of the work are given.

THE NATIONAL FERNERY

1223 E. 18th St. National City.
Phone Nat. 357-J.

Featuring this Month "Strelitzia Reginae" commonly called "Bird of Paradise". Nice stocky young plants in 6 inch pots at $5 each. (Guaranteed true to name).

Extra large specimens of tree ferns "Alsophila Australis" from $5 to $10.

We now have some unusual specimens of cactus in stock.

A visit to our general nursery department will surprise you.

The flat rate price of 25 cts. on all plants is now in effect.

FALL IS TIME TO SOW CUTTINGS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Calliopsis, Candytuft, Sweet Peas and Other Plants Thrive in Rainy Weather.

Start your cutting garden this fall and have bloom a month or so ahead of the time next year.

Seeds of most of the hardy annuals may be sown in the fall with excellent success, some of them with much better results than when sown in the spring when it is necessary to wait until the ground is dry enough to work. By that time the fall-sown seeds will be up and coming and ready to break into a blaze of beauty in June.

The cutting garden is a strictly utilitarian institution designed to furnish flowers for the house and is planted in rows and cultivated like a vegetable garden. Fall sowing in rows is merely directing the work of nature which scatters seed about the parent plant which comes up in the spring. Prepare the ground and sow the seed just before cold weather, waiting so that the seed will not germinate this fall. A few plants may be allowed to do so, such as the bachelor buttons or centaureas and annual larkspurs, as the plants will stand through the winter unharmed.

Sweet peas sown in the fall and heavily mulched give excellent results.

Any annual that you know self-sows and comes up in the spring in your garden you may sow where you want it this fall. Even plants as tender as the marigolds come up from self-sown seeds at times, but they are not good subjects for fall planting.

The following may be sown to excellent advantage this fall and that much work will be out of the way next spring. Sweet alyssum, snapdraggons, calendulas, calliopsis, candytuft, bachelor buttons (both the cornflower and the imperialis types), cosmos pinks of all kinds, Shirley poppies, California poppies, Bush California poppies (Hunnemannia), annual gypsophila, larkspur, lavender lace flower (always slow to germinate in the spring), nicotianas, nigella, pansies, petunias, phlox Drummondi. It is well to give the seedbed a light mulch to prevent heavy rains washing the seeds. It should be raked off bright and early in the spring.—San Diego Union September 26.

TRANSPLANTING PALMS

The present is a splendid time for transplanting trees and large plants of nearly all classes. It is now that the nurserymen digs palms, etc., for winter trade. Usually these are boxed, but often are sacked only and "heeled in" in sand or sawdust to await the later market demand. While all other palms should have a ball of soil taken with the plant, all species of Washingtonia are as easily established without soil. It is of far greater importance to see that the trunk is carefully handled so that no fibers are broken,

RAINFORD FLOWER SHOP

Cut Flowers

Floral Designs

1115 Fourth Street *San Diego*

WHEN YOU HAVE COMPANY THERE ALWAYS HOT WATER ON TAP

This summer when some of your relatives or friends come for a week's visit, you'll want them to be comfortable and enjoy themselves.

See that they never have to ask for hot water—be sure that its always on tap by installing

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or, like a "strained" watermelon, decay may easily be induced and the palm die by reason of destruction of the life-carrying ducts in the trunk through breakage. This often occurs through allowing a tall palm to fall heavily to the ground. Nearly all the leaves should be cut away and the remaining central shaft of leaves tied up to prevent drying out too rapidly, as they would do if allowed to droop singly.

When the roots are cut below the pumping of water into the trunk is stopped and the trunk begins to shrink, continuing to do so until the roots again start action. Therefore water every day near the top of the trunk so that all the "pockets" may be filled and the trunk surrounded by a jacket of moisture from which it may freely absorb. This will prove a great aid in re-establishment of the vital functions of the plant. Do not, however, water too much in the center of the green top or excess of water during the period of dormancy may induce decay. If this center rots so the leaf spike comes away, the palm will surely die. This seldom occurs in the case of Washingtonias as they are hardy subjects, but it is a common cause of death in the cocos and other fine and tender palms.

E. BRAUNTON.

BULBS FOR ROOM DECORATION
Plant Them Now for Winter Bloom

Most people grow a few bulbs in pots, bowls or glasses for winter decoration, but lamentations are often loud because the flowers appear in spring, when there is plenty of bloom in the garden, and do not come in winter, when they would have been more highly prized. The reason is that a start was made too late. Bulbs grow their roots slowly, and no amount of forcing will make up for time lost in that direction.

Plant Daffodils and Hyacinths Now for Christmas

If Daffodils and Hyachinths are to flower at Christmas, they should be planted in August or at the very beginning of September. If a succession is wanted, pot a few more in October. There are many varieties to choose from. Roman Hyacinths can now be had in blue, pink and yellow, as well as white. The Polyanthus-Narcissus called White Pearl is very good. The little Duc Van Thol are the earliest Tulips, and several may be grown in a pot or bowl. Of the large-flowering Hyacinths Garibaldi is an early crimson; Baroness Van Tuyll an early white; and La Charmeuse, which flowers about the same time, a deep lavender-blue. L'Innocence, one of the best whites, and the porcelain-blue called La Peyrouse, are slightly later.

Freesias are delightfully fragrant. Seven or eight bulbs may be put in a 5-inch pot; but Daffodils are perhaps the best of all. Though few will be persuaded to flower at Christmas, they can be relied on to bloom by the middle of January if the right varieties are selected and potted in August. Soleil d'Or, Paper White and Grand Monarque are three of the earliest. Daffodils and Hyachinths like turfy loam, leaf-mould and a little sharp sand. The pots should be plunged in cocoanut fibre or even ashes until the bulbs have made good root growth. Then they should be exposed to a dim light until the blanched shoot turns green bowls are best. The peat fibre, which the glass. Where there is no greenhouse they can be easily grown in a room, but in that case most people prefer to use bowls of peat fibre.

Growing Bulbs in Bowls

For this method brown pottery or plain green bowls are best. The peat fibre, which is sold by all nurserymen and many greengrocers, should be damped. When the bulbs are in ,the bowls may be plunged outdoors like flower-pots, or left in a cellar or dark place in the house. To shut them in an airless cupboard would prove fatal, however. When plunged outdoors they get enough moisture, but if kept indoors they will need watering, though this should not be overdone. After some weeks, when good roots have been made, the bowls should be turned, or the growth will lean towards the light. Once exposed to the sun, more water will be needed. Perhaps the secret of success is that they should never be too wet or too dry.

Bulbs in Glasses

Bulbs do well in the old-fashioned glasses, too, and children especially love to grow them in this way, as they can watch the development of the roots. Clear water should be used, and it should come just below the base of the bulb, which soon sends roots down into it. As in the case of pots and bowls, the glasses should at first be kept in a dark place. If this is not done the leaves grow too soon, before there is enough root, and the flowers are never so fine. The water must be added to occasionally keep it at the right height. Remember that the change from the dark to a sunny window must be gradual.

Some bulb merchants now send out Hyacinth which have been especially prepared for early flowering: that is, they have been harvested before the usual time. Even these must be planted early—A. Wardell.

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PLANT POISONING

A very unusual case of plant poisoning was recently reported by Miss Fidella G. Woodcock, Curator of Plants of the Natural History Museum, San Diego. At the writer's request Miss Woodcock kindly incorporated the substance of the report in the following letter, which is reproduced here to serve as a caution to California Garden readers against handling loco-weed plants. R. R. M.

"Dear Mr. McLean:

"A few weeks ago Mrs. Adelaide Hawley of 4537 Newport Avenue, Ocean Beach, with her friend, Mrs. Wood, reported to the plant department of the Natural History Museum a case of severe poisoning from contact with wild plants in a fifty-foot strip of chaparral that they had bought and added to their grounds for cultivation.

"Both ladies and the man who worked for them clearing up the land suffered by burning of the hands and face, causing scars, and by an eruption on the skin.

"Thinking that Poison Oak might be the cause of the eruption, Mrs. Hawley made an investigation of the plants but found none growing there. A neighbor's son, who had been clearing ground at a bungalow higher up in the bluffs had the same experience.

"A specmein of Hazardia squarrosa brought to the Museum by Mrs. Hawley, when I handled it, caused a sharp burning sensation in the hands. I went to look at their garden and found that, in the winter, they had mulched the garden plants with the green plants that were pulled up for the purpose among which was loco-weed or crazy-weed, so dangerous to stock. This plant, when bruised and wet, develops an active poison of metallic barium in the heavy soil in which it is a native. It is a downy, silvery blue, pea-like plant wtih yellowish-white flowers in spikes and inflated pods, in which the seeds rattle in the wind. It is very common on Point Loma and nearby districts, especially about Mission Bay.

"Barium can be eradicated by flooding the soil after burning the plants, perhaps by sprinkling with gypsum salts and spading, I understand.

"The danger is that water carries the poisonous substance to surrounding non-poisonous plants, as does the oil in the pollen of Poison Oak (Rhus diversiloba) flowers.

"There are two distinct views in regard to the nature of the poison that causes stock to become locoed from foraging on **Astragalus leucopsis.** Some authorities claim that if locoing were caused by metallic barium the animals would immediately die from the effects of the active poison in the stomach This fact insures the belief that the poison is parasitic, from a microscopic fungus that feeds upon the plant itself and, after becoming abnormally established in the stomach of the animal, causes the craving for **Astragalus** as plant food and results in the death of the animal from slow poison by loco acid."

(Signed) FIDELLA G. WOODCOCK.

METHODS OF PROPAGATING NUT TREES

Useful information on the propagation of various nut trees is given by C. A. Reed of the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1501-F, Nut-Tree Propagation, just published. Nut trees do not reproduce themselves true to variety when grown from seed, but must be propagated asexually as other fruits. Propagation with most species of nut trees is more difficult than with ordinary fruit trees although the general principles are the same. Certain methods of budding and grafting are practically identical with nuts and with fruits.

The ability to propagate nut trees should be acquired by every grower, says Mr. Reed, so that if the occasion arises he may topwork to better kinds any inferior trees in his planted orchards, may work over seedlings in his native groves or, if necessary, may establish a branch or two of a variety for pollination purposes from the tops of trees of standard varieties. With new varieties it often happens that scions only are available and not trees. Trees in sufficient numbers for orchard planting may not be available. In any case, by obtaining from a nursery a single tree true to variety, the planter may provide himself with an early supply of scion wood with which to increase his planting stock.

The purpose of this bulletin is to provide growers with a working knowledge of how asexual propagation is effected. It is not to encourage the general practice of growing their own trees, as the production of desirable planting stock is expensive and without experience it is generally unsatisfactory. Under normal conditions it is cheaper in the end to buy such stock from professional nurserymen.

Regardless of other reasons that prompt a mastery of the art of propagation, the nut orchardist will find his ability to bud or graft his trees of great advantage in handling his orchard, says Mr. Reed.

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained upon request, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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